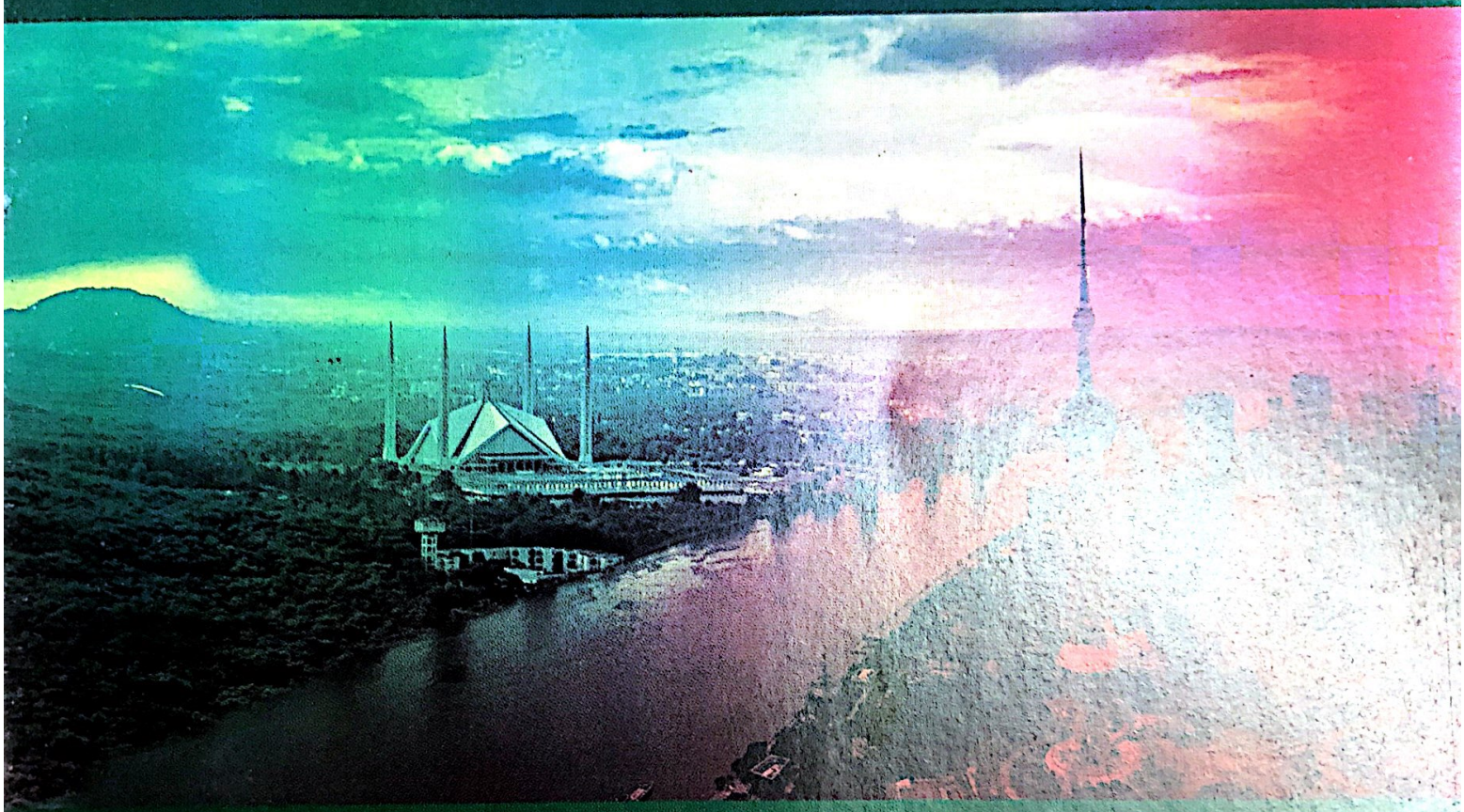
# China-Pakistan



# Pathway to Development


*By*

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Pakistan2025
One Nation - One Vision

CPEC
CHINA-PAKISTAN
ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

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# INTRODUCTION

The China Pakistan relationship is like an ocean: no matter how many divers plunge into it, they will keep discovering pearls that have remain untouched and pure. It is indeed a privilege for me to conclude the wonderful Beijing Forum 2016 in Islamabad. I am thankful to our Chinese friends for co-organizing this event; the first overseas chapter of Peking University's prestigious Beijing Forum in Pakistan. Perhaps I should not call this an overseas chapter: Pakistan after all, is a second home to the Chinese. We are very proud that all global polls point out Pakistan as the most pro-China country in the world. A recent poll shows that more than 90 percent of Pakistanis have a very strong sense of love, affection and support for the people of China. This represents the highest level of support for relationship. We in Pakistan look forward to holding and co-establishing such academic forums in the future as well, in order to reap maximum dividends and create a society of mutual prosperity and shared destiny based on our unique and beautiful relationship.

I have learnt that excellent ideas were exchanged at this Forum, and that some fresh and brilliant proposals have been put forth which will be immensely useful for all of us. Outcomes such as these are vital for devising plans and strategies for improvement. They will hold significant value not only for the offices of the Planning Commission and other government institutions in Pakistan; but will also be a helpful asset for our Chinese friends who wish to further strengthen our joint vision for bilateral, regional, and global prosperity. I assure you that we will use every bit of wisdom that has been generated from these three days of the Beijing Forum, because I am confident that it will assist us in realizing our collective goals for sustainable development, peace and prosperity in the most effective fashion. The dynamic and professional role of the organizers, and the invaluable contributions of distinguished guests and participants, has ensured the success of this Forum. The Beijing Forum Islamabad is not only an inspiring symbol of the unbreakable bond that our countries share - it is also an illustration of how intellectual debate and practical solutions can be achieved through the discourse of scholars, intellectuals and practitioners on a common platform.

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I am honored to be involved with the China Pakistan Economic Corridor since its very inception: when we signed the first Memorandum of Understanding during the visit of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on the 5th of July, 2013, in Beijing. It was there that the decision was made for very first time that China and Pakistan will work together to realize the vision, the dream of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) was established to steer this process forward - with myself leading the Pakistani side, and Mr. Xu Shaoshi, the Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), leading the Chinese side. It was just a piece of paper from where we started, but within one year, i.e. by August 2014, we were able to achieve consensus on a portfolio of projects worth USD 46 billion to be executed in just the first phase of CPEC. These projects were to be launched during the September 2014 visit of the Chinese President, but unfortunately, that visit was postponed due to certain unfortunate developments in Pakistan. When President Xi finally visited Pakistan in his maiden visit during April 2015, the CPEC projects portfolio was formally launched. It makes me very glad to share with you the fact that there is no example in the world where countries can agree on a portfolio of USD 46 billion in such a short span of time.

## WORK ON CPEC PROJECTS IN FULL SWING

Within a period of one year after President Xi visited - from April 2015 to April 2016 - we have been able to actualize nearly USD 30 billion of those agreements in either the early implementation stage or in the very advanced implementation stage. This is a world record, and I must say that the leaders and officials from both countries have shown tremendous commitment to this project, proving that CPEC is indeed an initiative that is very dear to all of us. For me, as well as for everyone working on CPEC, whether Chinese or Pakistan, I can tell you with complete determination that this is not just a project: this is a mission. Everyone working for these projects is doing so with the motivation and understanding

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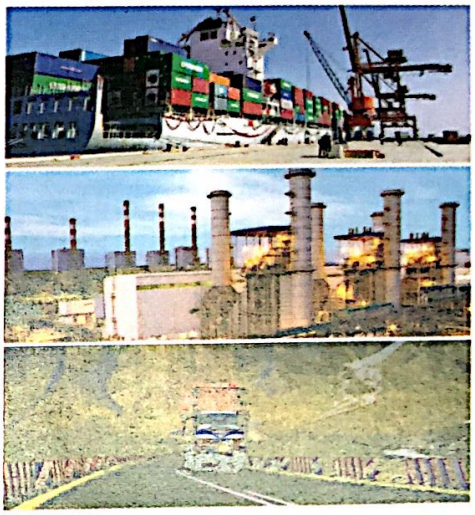
that this is an initiative whereby they can contribute and leave behind a glorious legacy for our future generations. Every step forward enhances our commitment to this mission, and our belief in the cause (the all-weather Pak-China friendship) and the outcome (a community of shared destiny and mutual prosperity for all of us) of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

## MULTI-FACETED DEVELOPMENT UNDER CPEC



The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is not just about roads or railways or seaports. It is a holistic framework which revolves around the principle of 'one-plus-four', which means that there is a central core to this framework which leads into four peripheral elements. The core of CPEC is the Economic Corridor itself, and its first element is the portfolio of the Gwadar Port, which is the gateway to CPEC. Gwadar will develop as one of the best 'smart port' cities of the region through the culmination of CPEC, and it will create tremendous advantages for Pakistan, and especially for Balochistan, which is the most underdeveloped province of Pakistan. CPEC and Gwadar Port will make Balochistan the leading province in terms of development across the country.

The second element of the framework is energy, and its importance can be judged by the fact that energy accounts for USD 35 billion of the total CPEC portfolio. Energy has been given top priority because once we are entering into a mega project, it is imperative that our own economy must have the capacity and ability to sustain high growth over a long period of time. Unfortunately, in the past 15 years, necessary investments in some of the most critical infrastructure of Pakistan were not made. When PM Sharif's government took office in 2013, Pakistan was plunged deep into darkness, with 18 to 20 hours of load shedding per day. The country's economic indicators were in a nose dive, and investors were leaving the country. What makes CPEC a truly remarkable testament to the unique and all-weather friendship between China and Pakistan

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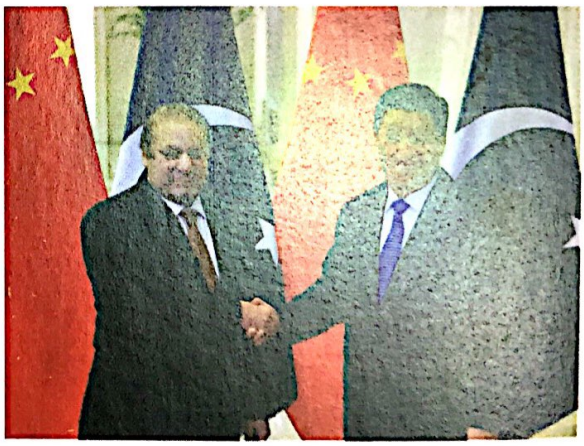
is that China decided to enter into this partnership in times when Pakistan was in deep crisis. Allow me to remind you: Pakistan today, in 2016, is not what Pakistan was in 2013. Today, we have been able to reduce the power shortages by more than half - now, load shedding is less than 6 hours per day for urban as well as rural areas. With completion of new energy projects under implementation, we hope to eliminate energy shortages completely by 2018. Due to a very successful military operation, Zarb-e-Azb, which the government and the military have pursued vigorously, the security situation in Pakistan has drastically improved. Today, economic indicators are on a progressive trajectory; to mention one example, we have more than tripled the foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan - from USD 8 billion in 2013 to USD 24 billion this year. Pakistan is on an upsurge today and it is no wonder that many investors are now coming to Pakistan - because it has become a prime destination for investment, and they feel that the situation is looking very good.

## CPEC EPITOMISES THE DEEP BOND OF PAK-CHINA FRIENDSHIP



In July 2013, when we signed the MoU, nothing was so bright. Neither the environment nor other factors were favorable. But what we must recognize, acknowledge, and appreciate, is that the leadership of China showed their trust in Pakistan. The Chinese leadership showed their belief in the state of Pakistan, in the people of Pakistan, and in the strength of our bonds of friendship. They said, "Yes, Pakistan is experiencing poor weather, but this is a temporary phase; we have confidence in the climate of Pakistan, which will enable the country to rebound and be back in business". Someone who puts confidence in you when you are going through trying times is truly your friend. As the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. And there is a Chinese proverb that says; it is better to drink weak tea with a friend than to enjoy a sweet

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drink with an enemy - and the Chinese people lived up well to that proverb. Today, China and Pakistan are beginning to taste the strength of the tea that appeared weak three years ago.

The energy portfolio of USD 35 billion includes hydel energy, renewable energy and coal-based power generation projects. When planning the energy portfolio, it is important to make sure not to depend on only one source of energy, because its infeasibility can distort the entire energy scenario. For example, Venezuela was overly dependent on hydel power, and as they faced droughts, their rivers and dams dried up and they were out of electricity. After 1994, we became overly dependent on oil-based power generation; so when the price of oil went up, power generation simply became unaffordable for us and we suffered a great crisis because of that degree of dependency on oil.

## ENERGY PROJECTS UNDER CPEC

Today, one of the challenges that we are dealing with is to introduce alternate power generation sources which are cheaper and more reliable, so that we can have more affordable and more dependable power generation capacity - and we will also introduce the capacity for coal-based power generation through CPEC. Some people who are not fully informed about this issue are raising questions regarding the introduction of coal-based power into our energy mix. They are not aware of the fact that CPEC energy projects are based on supercritical technology which meet the global standards and requirements for environmental safety and sustainability. The capability and technology to extract energy from coal in an environmentally friendly manner does exist - and through CPEC, Pakistan will finally be able to make good use of its vast reserves of coal. If we produce 5000 megawatts of energy from Thar, it is enough to give us electricity for the next 400

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years, based on our current consumption patterns and requirements. It is because of CPEC that by 2018-19, the mining and power generation projects will allow Pakistan to harness this indigenous resource for the first time. Pakistan will produce clean energy through coal reserves and this will completely change the landscape of Thar and other backward areas of Sindh province. Thar is the most underdeveloped area of Sindh, and the world only knows of it through images of drought and malnourished children. In the very near future, Thar will become one of the energy capitals of Pakistan, generating approximately 6600 megawatts of energy through extraction and utilization of coal deposits.

Another important component of the energy portfolio is gas cooperation. A gas transmission line from Gwadar to Nawabshah will be laid, improving Pakistan's energy infrastructure and providing gas to industrial and household consumers. Again, it is unfortunate that over the last 15 years, we did not invest in these new energy sources; instead, there was a blind distribution of gas to CNG stations or for village gasification or household use or for granting licenses to other industries. A lot of consumption was generated, but nobody ever bothered to think about where this new demand will be met from. I am happy to inform you that we established another world record by setting up a new LNG terminal in 11 months through public-private partnership. More LNG terminals are being set up as we speak, and one will also be established at Gwadar. These investments will make Pakistan self-sufficient not only for our energy requirements of tomorrow, but in fact, it will secure Pakistan's future energy supply till 2025. Our government has started managing the energy portfolio in a way that we do not ever have to face an energy shortage in the future.

## REVAMPING PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL GRID

Similarly, transmission lines are also an important component of the CPEC energy portfolio. In the past, the country's rulers not only failed to install new power generation systems, but also failed to upgrade the electricity

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transmission and distribution network of Pakistan. Today, if by some miracle, you have the capability to instantly generate new electricity, there are no means available to distribute it to the consumers. With Chinese assistance, we are also laying down new transmission lines so that power generated from the new power stations can be efficiently distributed to the electricity consumers. If we have consistent, uninterrupted electricity, it will be the biggest contributor towards eradicating poverty and unemployment by ensuring the nation's prosperity and keeping Pakistan's economic engines running around the clock. Without electricity, there can be neither energy nor industry. This, I believe, is the biggest contribution of CPEC to Pakistan in its first phase: that it will make Pakistan self-sufficient in its energy requirements.

## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT UNDER CEPC

The third of the four elements of the 'one-plus-four' framework of CPEC is infrastructure. Through investments in infrastructure, we are hoping to improve the missing links between Khunjerab and Gwadar Port - either by completing the missing links, or by upgrading the infrastructure that already exists. The Gwadar-Quetta link of the roads commenced in 1997-98, but after our government was removed, no-one bothered to revive this project for 15 years. Immediately after taking office, we revived this project and remobilized the Frontier Works Organization (FWO) which has done a remarkable job in 2013-14 by constructing this vital link between Gwadar and Quetta. By December 2016, Gwadar will be linked to Quetta through this 660km road, and it will be possible to transport goods inwards directly from Gwadar Port - on the Western Alignment route of CPEC, and also to Afghanistan and Central Asia through Quetta, Similarly, another road is being constructed from Dera Ghazi Khan to Burhan with the consensus of leaders and representatives. Work has already started on this link, and it will be completed by June 2018. Another very important project which started in 1991 but could not be completed due to

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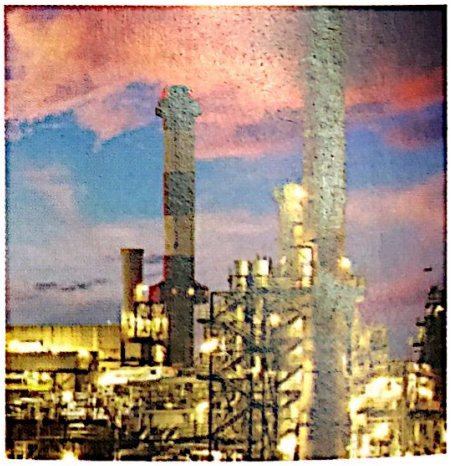
political instability was to link Peshawar with Karachi through the most populous and industrialized areas of Pakistan; areas where more than 70 percent of Pakistan's cargo and passenger traffic operates. In 25 years, it could only be linked with Lahore; but now, through CPEC and the Government of Pakistan's own resources, we will be able to complete this missing link as well. In 3 to 4 years, Lahore and Karachi will be linked through the Eastern Alignment of CPEC, and it will increase Pakistan's productivity manifold by facilitating and intensifying the movement of goods and people.

We are also upgrading the railway infrastructure; for 15 years, this critical sector has been woefully ignored. Over this time, the average speed of trains fell from 120 km/h to somewhere between 60 km/h and 80 km/h. Through CPEC, the Karachi-Peshawar railway link (ML-1) is being upgraded, and in 3 to 5 years, when certain sections of it will be complete and operational, the speed of trains will double from 80 km/h to 160 km/h. This means that the time and distance between Karachi and Peshawar will effectively be cut by half. As we all know, in business and in trade, time is money. This means that just this one railway project inside the entire CPEC portfolio would allow traders and logistics companies to become more competitive and increase their profits.

## CPEC AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



The fourth and final element of the first phase of CPEC is industrial cooperation, and this is where the real potential of CPEC lies. The Chinese leadership is very clear on the stance that they want to help Pakistan become an industrialized economy through CPEC. In the first phase, we are creating the basic infrastructure, as well as an enabling environment where energy and road and rail connectivity are readily available. Thereafter lies the challenge contained in this element: business-to-business relations between China and Pakistan will play a fundamental role in transforming this challenge into an opportunity. Chinese investment and technology, coupled with Pakistan's geographic location and low production costs, can definitely

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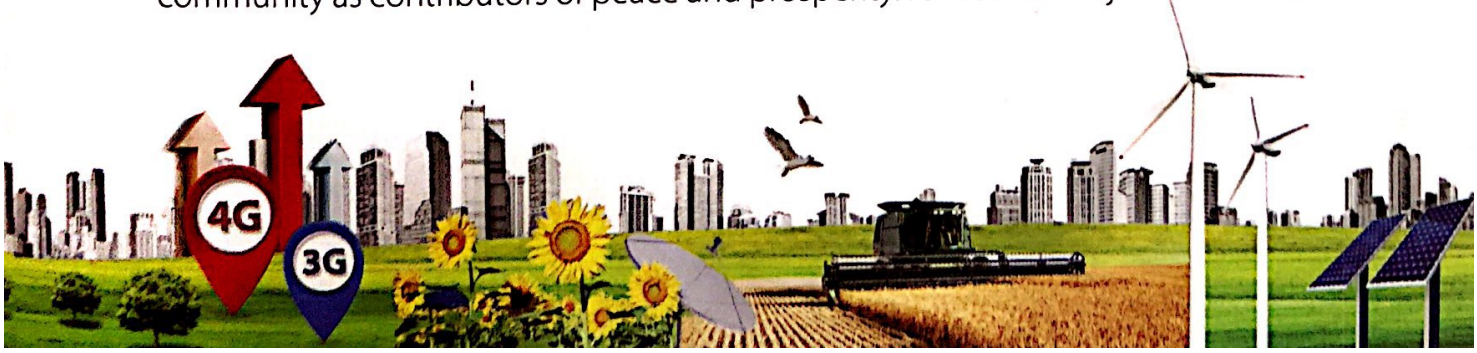
produce a world-class formula for global competitiveness of our joint output. As China moved forward on the path to development, wages and costs of skilled labor have also gone up - this has resulted in many industries becoming uncompetitive. In the international business cycle, we all know that when a country moves beyond middle-income status, it has to relocate those uncompetitive industries. Pakistan is a prime destination for the relocation of these industries.

CPEC moves beyond this first phase of the 'one-plus-four' formula through to the long term, which runs up to 2030. In this enlarged timeframe, we seek to extend partnership and cooperation in areas like agriculture, tourism, and knowledge-sharing. This is not just about physical infrastructure - this is a partnership throughout the entire process of development. CPEC will upgrade Pakistan's own development model which has, unfortunately, become outdated and inefficient. CPEC is a very comprehensive program which includes nodes of development all along the Corridor; these are located at Gilgit, Peshawar, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Lahore, Sukkur, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, Gwadar and Karachi. These nodes cover the entire country and almost all of its population centers - by introducing an efficient connectivity infrastructure between these nodes, we will be able to turn CPEC from two rivers of benefits to an ocean of prosperity which will touch each and every corner of Pakistan, and no province or region or district will be left out.

In today's era of globalization, projects like CPEC will go a long way in revolutionizing Pakistan's economy through generating employment, energy, and sustainable infrastructure. We must seize this great opportunity for regional cooperation and we must promote global stability through regional connectivity. I have a firm belief that interconnectivity between our people, our cultures and our economies can enhance the role of Pakistan and China in international trade and world politics. Through development, we can initiate meaningful and positive change while maximizing our economic potential and realizing mutual prosperity through win-win cooperation. We must work towards highlighting the strategic importance of our countries in the region and beyond. This would enable us to create a footprint in the international community as contributors of peace and prosperity. I am sure that just as no-one

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can ignore the footprint of the Great Wall of China today, history will not be able to forget, ignore or overlook the footprints left by the China Pakistan Economic Corridor in our region.

## OPPORTUNITIES UNDER CPEC

While we move ahead into this partnership, I would like to address our domestic audience. It is important for us to learn from the development experience of China and build our domestic socio-political and economic infrastructure which is stable and strong. Hardware is only one half of the development equation - the other half is software, which gives value to hardware and allows it to function. Pakistan did not lack any of the resources that Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, Turkey or China had in the sixties, and people said then that Pakistan would be the next economic juggernaut. Then in 1991, Pakistan was leading the path to reforms in South Asia - and even India was following our reforms model - but we were again left behind. Today, even Bangladesh is ahead of us.

This begs the question: what is the reason that despite having the best policies and intentions, and even the resources, we could not realize our ambitions and every other country which was behind us has overtaken us? My view of the matter is that we should learn from the scientific development methods and principles of China, and there are four lessons that can be learnt immediately. While we import technology and infrastructure, we must also import the 'know-how' of how development actually takes place.

The first and most valuable lesson is political stability. No nation has ever developed with political instability and persistent discontinuity of policies. The first necessary condition for development is political stability, characterized by a continuity as well as improvement of policies. For 55 years, a single party has ruled Japan. In China, we see a shining model of continuity and stability, as well

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as sustainability and growth. Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the greatest statesman of the 20th century and the architect of China's policy of "reform and opening up", remained at the helm of affairs for almost two years to guide the transformation of China's economy. In Malaysia, Mr. Mahatir Muhammad provided stability for 22 years, creating a vibrant and energetic economic base. The founder of modern Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, was there to lead his country for no less than three decades. In Indonesia, President Suharto ruled for almost three decades as well. In India, the Indian National Congress-led UPA government and the BJP-led NDA government served two full terms each to provide decade long stability and the environment for indigenous economic reform and development. This does not mean that our government needs or wants 30 years in office, or 20 years: what we all need, what Pakistan needs, is at minimum political stability that is guaranteed by five-year tenures of democratic governments, so that international investors can also count Pakistan among stable economies where their investment will be secure. If we keep listening to vested interests and play games which result in instability and uncertainty, the best of our intentions will materialize into nothing and all of Pakistan will suffer without discrimination. Having said that, stability in itself is not sufficient for development to succeed; there are examples where political stability did not result in economic development or prosperity. Take the case of Egypt, where Mr. Hosni Mobarak ruled for 40 years but in all that time Egypt could not become a developed country.

The second important lesson that we must learn from China is social solidarity. Without internal harmony, stability will have a very short lifespan. It is very important for us to create as well as preserve harmony in Pakistan - not only in our society, but in our State as well. All the actors have to harmonize and synchronize their efforts so that we can create positive energy which will enable us to move forward in the right direction. If there is conflict in the country, or lack of cohesion between our people or between constituents of our society, then our country will never have a smooth take-off. We must therefore, pursue a path of economic growth.

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The third lesson from the Chinese experience of development is that stability and harmony must translate into sound, effective economic policies. Our grand ambitions cannot be realized without coherent policies that are aligned with - and cognizant of - the geo-economic dynamics of our times, or the global challenges faced by any economy. For Pakistan, we must have robust and effective policy frameworks that focus on human development, state of the art infrastructure and a modern version of the 'export-led growth' orientation.

The fourth lesson is constant reform and innovation. The world is changing at an unprecedented pace. No-one could have imagined that Blackberry would have a big obituary written for itself 2 to 3 years ago. The world leader which commanded a 52 percent share of the world market and knocked all its competitors out has disappeared itself today. No-one could have foretold that Nokia, which once had a market valuation of USD 200 billion, would today have a value of just USD 10 billion. That is how fast today's economic pace is: even first-mover advantages or economies of scale are not sufficient to guarantee one's status in whichever sector of the industrialized economy we take into consideration. When the only real constant in today's world is change - and that too, at such a rapid pace - that means countries also need to be reforming constantly and continuously in order to maintain the alignment of their internal capabilities in terms of constantly dealing with external challenges which keep changing in way, shape and form.

Stability, harmony, development and reform; a cocktail of these four factors translates into the Chinese miracle. If we have to move forward, we must learn lessons from this experience and adopt them. As the Chinese say; when people work with one mind, they can even move Mount Taishan. The China Pakistan friendship is higher than the Himalayas, and if the people of Pakistan can work together as one coherent unit - and then collaborate seamlessly with the Chinese people - then there is no doubt that we can change the global economic geography. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said that seek knowledge even if you have to go to China - this makes it a sacred prerogative for us as Muslims to learn from the Chinese experience.

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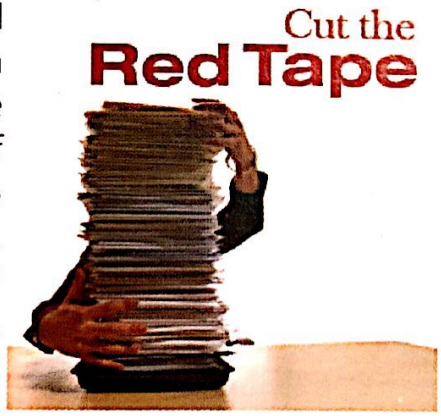
A hundred years ago, Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) predicted the rise of China; that the Himalayan springs had begun spurting and the Chinese had begun to wake up from deep slumber.

## CPEC MORE THAN JUST INFRASTRUCTURE & ECONOMIC COOPERATION

So while we say that Pak China friendship is higher than the Himalayas, deeper than the deepest sea, sweeter than the sweetest honey, we can now add a fourth dimension to this proverb that defines the unique beauty of our relationship. Pakistan and China have agreed to put a satellite in orbit by 2018, and we have requested the very soon, a Pakistani astronaut should be sent to space on a Chinese rocket... So that we will be able to say that now our friendship is higher than the stars.

## RED TAPE MINIMISED IN CPEC




There was mention of setting up of a CPEC Authority, and I would like to address this here. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is not an initiative undertaken solely by the Government of Pakistan; in fact, we have deliberately tried to minimize the role of government in CPEC. Portfolios worth USD 35 billion out of the total of USD 46 billion is 'IPP mode', which is private sector investment. These private institutions have borrowed money from China and have made contracts with Pakistani authorities to sell electricity. It is in their own interest to complete these projects as early as possible and bring them online,

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otherwise instead of earning revenue, they will be paying the financial cost that each delay will accrue to them.

Similarly, the infrastructure projects of CPEC include concessional financing from China. The Chinese government nominates 3 companies which participate in the bidding process, and the lowest bidder is awarded the project on Energy, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis. The Government of Pakistan has absolutely nothing to do with the selection of contractors - the onus is on the contractor if they fail to meet their deadlines. We have deliberately kept CPEC free from government bureaucracy so as to avoid added layers of red tape and unnecessary delay; this will help speed up the projects without removing the necessary checks and balances framework, and will also incentivize efficiency and timely completion of quality product by the contractor. By keeping it lean, we have avoided creating bureaucratic conflict with the line departments and the authorities - because as I mentioned, we need harmony in our state as well as in our society.

The spirit of CPEC is that it must be led by the private sector. The government has a small role - that of an enabler - which it is performing by coordinating, synchronizing and thus harmonizing the work of different government ministries and departments on all CPEC-related projects.

I am reminded of an Indian IT guru: when asked how India became an IT giant, his reply was, "because the government did not know anything about it, and there was no IT ministry in the government". That is how the Indian IT sector moved forward without any regulations - or inhibitions - and by the time the Government of India came to grips with the situation, the private IT sector in India was too big to control.

This is also how we should approach the concept of CPEC: we should try to minimize the role of the government, and give the leadership of CPEC to the business community and enterprises in Pakistan and China - and, of course, to the peoples of both our countries, so that they can fully realize their potential

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and actually experience prosperity and an end to poverty, rather than just hearing about it again and again from their leaders.

## CONCLUSION

I therefore urge you, ladies and gentlemen of the Beijing Forum, to keep these thoughts in mind when you deliberate on CPEC. Our government will always be there to facilitate you, to support you, and even to help you, but it is neither our desire nor our intention to make the success of CPEC contingent on the private sector's dependence on the government.

With this, I thank you all once again for arranging this Forum, and for allowing me to share some thoughts and ideas with you, along with some information that would serve as useful clarification. Most of all, I thank you for contributing to the policy discourse and to the absolutely vital cause of knowledge-creation, since that will further help us in Pakistan to harmonize our efforts and synchronize our capabilities - and our roles - to make the first phase of CPEC a success.

Thank you all very much.

Pakistan Zindabad!

Pak-Cheen Dosti Zindabad!

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## Infrastructure Projects

| Project Name | Road Lenth (KM) | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|---|
| KKH Phase II (Thakot -Havelian Section) | 118 | 1,305 |
| Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section) | 392 | 2,846 |

## Rail Sector Projects

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Expansion and reconstruction of existing Line ML-1 | 1736 | 3,650 |
| Havelian Dry port (450 M. Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) | | 40 |

## Others Projects

| Project Name | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|
| Cross Border Optical Fiber Cable | 44 |
| Digital Terrestrial Multimedia Broadcast (DTMB) | |

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## Gwadar Port City

| Project Name | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|
| Gwadar Eastbay Expressway (19 km, connecting Gwadar Port to Mehran Coastal Highway) | 140 |
| Gwadar New International Airport | 230 |
| Gwadar Free Zone | 32 |
| Gwadar Smart Port City Master Plan | [illegible] |
| Expansion of Multi-purpose Terminal including Breakwater and Dredging | 123 & 27 |

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| Project Name | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|
| Gwadar Eastbay Expressway II (19 km, connecting Eastbay Expressway I to New Gwadar International Airport) | 140 |
| Fresh Water Supply, Wastewater Treatment Plants for Gwadar City | 114 |
| Gwadar Primary School | |
| Gwadar Pak-China Friendship Hospital Upgradation | 100 |
| Gwadar Pak-China Friendship Technical and Vocational College | 10 |

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## Prioritized/Early Harvest Projects, 10400 MW

| Project Name | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|
| 2x660MW Port Qasim Coal-fired Power Plant | |
| 2x660MW Sahiwal Coal-Fired Power Plant | 1600 |
| 4x330MW Engro Thar Coal-fired Power Plant and Surfice Mine in Block II of Thar Coal Field | 1990 |
| 50MW Dawood Wind Farm | 112.65 |
| 900MW Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park in Bahawalpur | 1302 |
| 100MW Jhimpir Wind Farm | 224 |
| 50MW Sachal Wind Farm | 134 |
| 720MW Karot Hydro-Power Project | 1698 |
| 873MW Suki Kinari Hydropower Project | 1698 |
| 2x660MW Rahimyar Khan Coal Power Plant | - |
| 50MW China-Sunec Wind Farm | - |
| Thar Coal Block I and 2x660MW Mine Mouth Power Plant | - |
| 300 MW Gwadar Power Plant | 360 |
| Matiari-Lahore Transmission Line | 1500 |
| Matiari-Faisalabad Transmission Line | - |

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## Actively Promoted Projects, 17045 MW

| Project Name | Estimated Cost(US$ M) |
|---|---|
| 2x660MW Gaddani Powerplant at District Lasbela, Balochistan | 123 & 27 |
| 1100MW Kohala Hydro-Power Station | 2355 |
| 2x50MW Wind Farm Phase II of Pakistan | 224 |
| 660MW HUBCO Coal Power Plant | 970 |
| 300MW Salt Range Mine Mouth Power Plant including Mining | - |
| 2x660MW Thar Mine Mouth Coal Fired Power Plant by Oracle | 1300 |
| 2x660MW Muzaffargarh Coal-fire Power Plant | 1600 |
| 525MW Gas Fired Power Plant | |

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**Attached Figure 1: CPEC Transportation Planning—Highway Construction Program**

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